

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

A Historical Day.

The meeting of the two houses of Congress in joint assembly to-day, to canvass the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States, will be one of the memorable days of American history. The order of procedure as defined in the Act passed last week is that the two houses shall meet at noon in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate in the chair, and that as soon as met the President of the Senate shall open the Electoral returns from all the States and hand them to the two tellers of the Senate and the two tellers of the House, by whom the votes thus opened shall be read to the two houses, beginning with the letter A in the list of States and proceeding on through the list. In case any objection is made to the returns from any State from which there is no contesting vote, the two houses are to separate and decide the point of objection raised, provided said point has been reduced to writing and signed by at least one Senator and one Representative. In order to sustain any point of objection thus raised the two houses, voting separately, must concur, otherwise it falls to the ground, and the vote of the State is counted as returned. In all other cases, that is to say in the case of contesting returns from any State, the two houses have agreed to refer such returns to the Commission, to which Commission all papers relating to said returns will be referred without debate.

It is not likely that the two houses will find occasion to separate to-day. The Act has been so drawn that no result can possibly be achieved by any such separation. The Senate would be sure to vote one way and the House the other on any point of objection that might be raised in regard to the vote of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, or any other State about whose vote any objections have been made in or out of Congress. This being the case, the first act in the grand drama of the Presidential succession will, no doubt, be wholly gone through with to-day, and after to-day business will proceed as usual in the two houses until the Commission send in their report, which may be in one week, two weeks, or even later.

The great question which will absorb the country until the report is sent in will be, in whose favor will the Commission decide. In other words, is it to be Hayes or is it to be Tilden? In answer to this question we submit the following quotation from the debate in the United States Senate when the Act providing for the Commission was under discussion:

Mr. Sherman—Can you tell me how they will decide?

Mr. Thurman—No. If I could I should not vote for the bill.

The strength of the plan of settlement is well illustrated by this answer. Nobody could tell how such a commission would decide. To the uncertainty that surrounds its decision the country owes the success of this peaceful solution of one of the ugliest difficulties yet arising in our history as a nation.

Clearing the Gallery.

It will be seen by our Legislative report that quite a scene occurred in the House of Delegates yesterday. The Capital question being under discussion, a vote was had on Mr. Ferguson's amendment providing that the question of permanent location be submitted to the people on the same day in August of this year on which School Commissioners are to be elected in the various counties. This amendment was voted down by 33 to 29, and after the announcement of the result there was a faint demonstration of applause in the gallery, which, by the way, was densely packed with people. The Speaker, as was perfectly proper, rapped his gavel, commanding order, and in an instant there was perfect order in response to his rap, save one slight hissing sound from somebody—nobody knows who.

The Speaker, at once demanded that the offender should be pointed out or that the gallery should be cleared—one or the other—and, as much as no one pointed out the offender, he at once ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Sheriff of Ohio county (?) to clear the gallery.

This most extraordinary order he proceeded to enforce, and did enforce, and actually drove from the gallery several hundred quiet and unoffending people because they could not or did not point out who it was that hissed. He not only drove them out, but, as is understood, declared that the gallery would not again be opened during the debate on the Capital question, an order that we venture to affirm is without precedent in parliamentary annals.

The fact that there was but one offender is shown by the Speaker's demand that the offender, not the offenders, should be pointed out, and because this single offender could not be pointed out, or, at least, because he was not, the Speaker excluded the public from the privilege of admittance to the gallery.

The people retired, as a matter of course, under the order of the Chair, but not without manifesting their resentment. In this feeling of resentment there was abundant evidence of sympathy on the floor of the House among the members. Everybody, almost without exception, felt that such an order was entirely uncalled for under the circumstances, and, so far as we have heard, there is but one expression of opinion in regard to it.

What makes the order appear all the more rash and unnecessary is the fact that a number of persons on the floor of the House and in the gallery say that they failed to hear any such noise as the Speaker complained of. Others think that the noise, if there was any, may have been entirely misinterpreted by the Speaker, and instead of being a defiance of his rap was simply a hushing sound, intended to assist in restoring the order commanded by that rap.

At all events, it was a very slight disturbance, be the motive what it may, and considering the fact of the large crowd in attendance, and the uniform disposition manifested to pay attention and preserve order, it was altogether too insignificant a circumstance to be made the occasion of a sweeping decree of general exclusion against the public.

We do not think that the honorable Speaker can sustain himself when he reviews his decision. He was evidently much excited at the time of making and enforcing the order, having himself participated extensively in the preceding debate, and on the side, too, that was voted down, and therefore no doubt very sensitive to any symptom that might seem to reflect upon his position.

Morton's Lost Opportunity.

The move from Senator Morton on the settlement bill proves to be a pretty powerful one, and his sceptre is shattered, if it has not departed, even in Indiana. The Indianapolis Board of Trade gave a hearty support to the bill, and the petition in its favor that Mr. Conkling dithered in the face of Senator Morton during the debate had about as much weight as a list for its numbers as a town of the size of Indianapolis could furnish. It included some of the most prominent business men, judges and ex-judges, a Republican ex-Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Republican candidate for Attorney General in the late State election, two of the Hayes electoral candidates, and the Republican candidate for Governor in the late State election. The independent journal of Indianapolis, the *News*, well interprets Mr. Morton's defeat as follows:

There has been no public measure for the last twelve years, which Mr. Morton has lost the personal advantage of as he has of this one. He missed a mighty gain, and there is a full opportunity to him to gain his effective career. It is not only finds him wanting in wisdom and sagacity which are the first elements of statesmanship, but it does not show his prominence as a party leader in the gigantic proportions that have been the especial boast of his adherents.

Hereford Sworn in as Senator.

The Hon. Frank Hereford was sworn in yesterday as a Senator from West Va. in place of Gov. Price, who was the temporary incumbent of the late Senator Caperton's seat. It thus appears that Senator Frank concluded not to serve out his term in the House but to go up higher immediately. By so doing, he, of course, insures the Governor and creates a vacancy from the Third District, which cannot now be filled. This looks like a little precipitated like. We thought, perhaps, that, inasmuch as Senator Frank was chairman of the House Committee of Commerce, and an immense power in the House as the head of that important committee, he would remain at his post and look after the Kanawha appropriations. But he had a boyish ambition to get into a new room in the grand old hall at Washington, and so "it out" as he got his certificate.

No Change Wanted.

The School Board of this city signified last night that they did not desire any change made in the collection and disbursement of the school money in this school district.

MOODY IN BOSTON.

[Extracts from his remarks to the Bostonians.]

I tell you, after working in the vineyard for Christ, the last 21 years, I find there is no joy in the world like it. Oh! the luxury of winning a soul for Christ! Oh! the luxury of helping to build up God's kingdom! The luxury and glory of telling what Christ has done for us, and to think that God condescends to use us; that he gives us power to lead men out of darkness into light! Somebody said that he did not believe there was an angel in heaven that would not be willing to come into this world and take the position of an angel of God just for the privilege of working for him. Suppose an angel could wing its way to this world, to-night, and should go back to say: "There is just one solitary child in Boston, whose mother is dead, and whose father is drunk; a poor, homeless motherless child wandering in the street, and God should call around him through the angels, and ask if any one of them was willing to live here for 50 or 100 years to save that little child. I don't think there would be one who would not volunteer. I can imagine each one saying: 'Lord, let me go and have the luxury of leading one soul to Christ!'"

CHRISTIANS MUST REPENT FIRST.

While David was living in sin with Uriah's wife, he might have prayed in a formal way, but his prayers were of no avail, for he was not penitent. If there are any sins that we committed, long ago, and have not repented, do you think God will forgive us or grant our prayers? If there is any sin in our souls committed years ago, and never repented, let us confess and repent it; off with the armor and with the eye. My experience is that the work among the unconverted is in proportion to the child of God just for the volunteer. I can imagine each one saying: "Lord, let me go and have the luxury of leading one soul to Christ!"

Died from Hydrate.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31.—At an inquest this evening on the body of Mr. Wildon, an intimate friend testified that he had been in the habit of using chloral hydrate to induce sleep. The jury found a verdict, declining to decide whether the overdose was taken accidentally or with suicidal intent.

Request to the Common Schools.

ST. JOHNSBURG, Vt., January 31.—The will of the late Annan Huntington, of Banford, Province of Quebec, a native of this State, leaves \$205,000 as a fund for the benefit of the common schools of Vermont.

Indictments for Embezzlement.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The *Tribune* says that indictments for embezzlement and perjury against the officers of the Security Insurance Company are expected from the grand jury at an early day, that their nerves were unstrung,

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the four Associate Justices, designated as members of the Judicial Branch of the Commission, announcing that they had selected Justice Joseph P. Bradley as the fifth member.

The Speaker then announced that an appeal of one hundred men were as special police at the Capitol during the counting of the electoral vote, was agreed to.

Washington County, Pa., Schools.

[From the County Superintendent's Report for 1876.]

Grounds.—There are but few school-houses in the county of sufficient size, and still fewer suitably improved. Pupils, however, suffer little for playgrounds. They trespass on adjoining private property. The statement of the fact shows the necessity for the remedy.

Houses.—All the rural districts except two have at least one good school-house each. The houses last built are an improvement on the best ones preceding.

Furniture.—The new houses are furnished with patent desks and seats, and all the old ones are refurnished and supplied with the same. Children should no longer be denied the school-room, what they have at home—the healthful luxury of comfortable seats.

Apparatus.—All the school rooms are furnished with maps, blackboards and charts, and nearly all with globes and cards. The teachers take but little care of them, and make but little use of them, and therefore they are of little use. The structural want properly noted. Beyond reference—a dictionary, at least, should be found on every teacher's desk, and he open to every pupil for consultation.

Ornaments.—In addition to maps, cards and charts, the pupils in many of the schools are furnished with books of good taste, ornament their school rooms with drawings, engravings, chromes, evergreens and flowers, making them home-like and attractive, and thereby cultivating a school pride that will protect and care for the furniture and apparatus, and make impossible in the school room that burning shame and disgrace of the age, the scrawling autograph, the unclean figure, the obscene cut, so often seen on the walls of the school room.

Teachers.—Many former teachers who for twelve or fifteen years were engaged in other vocations, by the pressure of hard times were applicants for certificates. Those in the work had not the usual pecuniary inducements to seek other employment, and were never taught were applicants for certificates. These came here as elsewhere, produces an over supply. Many were rejected. Many more would have been had the surplus been anticipated before the standard of the certificates was fixed and applied. In the case of the late Governor, the standard of the most successful and best qualified teachers. In a few instances young men of limited acquirements and little culture—because they were men—were preferred to ladies of experience, refinement and liberal culture. In no instance, however, did directors discriminate in favor of the sexes having the same grade of certificates and doing the same class of work. Of the 267 teachers who taught in the county ten years ago, but 20 taught here the present year.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.—How doth the little bee improve each shining hour. The Charleston lobbyist was very industriously buzzing around among the members yesterday morning.

The hum of conversation was much louder than usual on the assembling of the House yesterday. The principal topics were the poll tax qualification for majority secured anxious to get an opportunity to correct their record.

Messrs. Farnsworth and Rowan seem to be favorites with the Speaker, as they are called upon to the chair.

The House pushed business yesterday forenoon rapidly. A large number of bills were ordered to their 3d reading and passed.

The mileage brigade seems to be completely and thoroughly organized, holding the Capital in a state of siege. Daily the cry ascends "give us mileage or give us death."

The verdict of the ladies of Wheeling is that the present House of Delegates, is the best looking and the most intelligent that has assembled since the formation of the State.

The "niggers" are evidently meant in the Poll-tax Bill.

The School Board of this city signified last night that they did not desire any change made in the collection and disbursement of the school money in this school district.

When H. B. No. 25 (the Capital Bill) was announced by the Clerk at noon yesterday, a tremor of excitement ran around the Hall.

The galleries of the House of Delegates yesterday afternoon was packed with citizens, all anxious to learn the fate of the Capital Bill.

Speaker Gibson authorizes us to say that his order given in the House yesterday afternoon, did not include ladies or any one having passes from him.

ENGLAND.

Small-pox in London.

LONDON, January 31.—Eighty-six deaths from small-pox occurred last week.

ADVANCE IN SQUARES.

GLASGOW, January 31.—Fine sugars have advanced fully 10s. per cwt. other qualities 6s. Good business doing.

The Electoral Commission.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The Electoral Commission at their adjourned session discussed the subject of the rules in regard to hearing of arguments, &c, and adopted a main feature of those which govern the proceedings before the Supreme Court. The sessions for hearing of arguments will be held in public in the Supreme Court room. The duration of oral arguments is limited to two hours for each side on objections and four hours for each side on the main points at issue in each case. The limitation as to the number of counsel who will be recognized as conducting a case is two for each side. All the limitations may, however, be enlarged on the discretion of the commission, whenever a majority deem a point in controversy of sufficient importance to warrant a more extended argument. The rules are comparatively brief and will be made public to-morrow.

Died from Hydrate.

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TILDEN BUREAU DISPATCHES.

The Oregon dispatches between the friends of Governor Tilden, in relation to the vote in that State, have also been brought to the light of day. The following telegram was received by Governor Tilden:

PORTLAND, OREGON, Dec. 1, 1876; To Hon. S. J. Tilden, No. 15 Greenwich Park, New York:

Heed. Scantiness. Cramp. Emerge. Peatation. Hothouse. Survivor. Bronze. Of. Piameter. Doltish. Hothouse. Exacted. Of. Services. Canning. Doltish. Of. A. Galvanic. Survivor. Accoriding. Respectful. Merciless. Of. Senator. Inconceivable. Conscience.

Col. Wm. T. Peltou, testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning, that he is acquainted with J. H. N. Patrick, of C. R. Bellinger, testified that he had communications with Patrick in November and December last; did not know whether or not that he received the dispatch in cipher from Salem, Oregon, on the 6th of December last. Such a dispatch addressed to the witness was produced, and he was asked to translate it, he replied that he was unable to do so, and the cipher belonged to Patrick and he had no copy; did not know any thing about deposits of \$7,300 in London and San Francisco banks in December last.

C. R. Bellinger, testified that all he knew about the deposit of \$7,300, was that he was notified the money was deposited by New York parties to be used to defray any legal expenses in connection with Watt's case. Witness received the money from New York by express about December. The following diagram was offered in evidence, by Senator Mitchell:

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How many Democratic electors on count and name.

[Signed.] C. B. BELLINGER, Chairman Democratic Committee.

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The Committee on Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House in counting the electoral vote, called John P. Pickett, who produced the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 20, 1876. To John H. Madsen, New Orleans, La.

MY DEAR SIR:—You fully understand the situation; can you not advise with me in relation thereto. Respectfully, (Signed) J. MADSON WELLS.

The witness began a narrative of the circumstances under which he received this letter, but was interrupted on the ground that he was reciting what had been told him by others.

Madsen then identified the letter as written by Wells; knew Wells and Anderson twenty years; in conversation with Wells he said he had confidence in witness and instructed him what to do; frequent interviews with Wells and Anderson during the same time as was ascertained on the subject matter but declined to disclose it.

Several papers from the committee were shown the witness, which he recognized as genuine, including the correspondence of Wells and Anderson.

The following memoranda was read: For \$100,000 the vote of Louisiana can be secured to Tilden and Hendricks; manipulation must be done by me, and as far as possible to protect the members of the Returning Board who may favor such result. It may be necessary to elect two or three members of the board to elect two or three; details to be agreed upon, and money to be paid in installments, say one-fourth when the fifth member is elected, one-fourth when one member resigns, one-fourth when another member resigns with another elected in his place, and one-fourth when another member resigns with another elected in his place, and the balance of one-fourth to be paid when the certificates are given.

Question by Mr. Field—Was that the proposition that Mr. Wells wanted you to carry out? A. I decline to answer.

Mr. Field showed witness the telegram signed by J. P. Pickett and addressed to John Hancock, meaning Madsen; as follows:

Telegraphed as desired; damn my interer. Think of the interests of forty millions of people.

Q. Is that the answer which came to you? A. I decline to answer.

Mr. Marsh—Had you an interview with the Secretary of War? A. I decline to answer.

Witness having been asked whether he would now answer the questions proposed, replied that he would not.

Mr. Sparks—Do you know the consequences of not answering? A. I do.

Mr. Marsh suggested that witness have one hour to consider whether he would answer the question. Witness said there was a needless waste of time, as he would decline to answer at the end of the hour.

Witness was informed that he would be required to answer at that time. He replied that though he would not answer, he would return to the room.

The Select Committee on Privileges of the House had before it to-day two witnesses who gave testimony of a highly important character affecting the integrity of the Louisiana Returning Board. The following is a report of the most important testimony:

J. T. Rickett sworn said—I am an attorney at law, resident of Washington, D. C.

Q. Have you a letter from Mr. Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board? A. I have.

Q. Will you produce it? A. (Handing it to Mr. Field)—It is what purports to be his hand writing. I am not familiar with it.

Read the letter as follows:

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Yours, very truly, J. MADSON WELLS.

Q. State the circumstances of your receiving this letter, and what was said in relation to it? Witness—On Thursday preceding the last Sunday of November, this gentleman with whom I have been acquainted for more than a quarter of a century, came to my office, he having

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Mr. Field showed witness the telegram signed by J. P. Pickett and addressed to John Hancock, meaning Madsen; as follows:

Telegraphed as desired; damn my interer. Think of the interests of forty millions of people.

Q. Is that the answer which came to you? A. I decline to answer.

Mr. Marsh—Had you an interview with the Secretary of War? A. I decline to answer.

Witness having been asked whether he would now answer the questions proposed, replied that he would not.

Mr. Sparks—Do you know the consequences of not answering? A. I do.

Mr. Marsh suggested that witness have one hour to consider whether he would answer the question. Witness said there was a needless waste of time, as he would decline to answer at the end of the hour.

Witness was informed that he would be required to answer at that time. He replied that though he would not answer, he would return to the room.

The Select Committee on Privileges of the House had before it to-day two witnesses who gave testimony of a highly important character affecting the integrity of the Louisiana Returning Board. The following is a report of the most important testimony:

J. T. Rickett sworn said—I am an attorney at law, resident of Washington, D. C.

Q. Have you a letter from Mr. Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board? A. I have.

Q. Will you produce it? A. (Handing it to Mr. Field)—It is what purports to be his hand writing. I am not familiar with it.

Read the letter as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876. (Name deleted, New Orleans, La.)

MY DEAR SIR—You fully understand the situation; can you not advise with me relative thereto.

Yours, very truly, J. MADSON WELLS.

Q. State the circumstances of your receiving this letter, and what was said in relation to it? Witness—On Thursday preceding the last Sunday of November, this gentleman with whom I have been acquainted for more than a quarter of a century, came to my office, he having

WASHINGTON.

The Tripartite Commission.

Tilden's Bureau in the Campaign.

The Louisiana Investigation.

Report of the Florida Committee.

The Tripartite Commission.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The Tripartite Commission assembled at noon in the Supreme Court room and organized. The special office of Justice Clifford, who by the Electoral act is the presiding officer of the Commission, then administered the oath to the other fourteen members. James P. McKim was then appointed temporary clerk to the Commission, and it was ordered that the proceedings of the Commission, except those above stated, shall be held confidential until otherwise ordered. After a brief session, the Commission adjourned until 4 P. M.

TILDEN BUREAU DISPATCHES.

The Oregon dispatches between the friends of Governor Tilden, in relation to the vote in that State, have also been brought to the light of day. The following telegram was received by Governor Tilden:

PORTLAND, OREGON, Dec. 1, 1876; To Hon. S. J. Tilden, No. 15 Greenwich Park, New York:

Heed. Scantiness. Cramp. Emerge. Peatation. Hothouse. Survivor. Bronze. Of. Piameter. Doltish. Hothouse. Exacted. Of. Services. Canning. Doltish. Of. A. Galvanic. Survivor. Accoriding. Respectful. Merciless. Of. Senator. Inconceivable. Conscience.

Col. Wm. T. Peltou, testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning, that he is acquainted with J. H. N. Patrick, of C. R. Bellinger, testified that he had communications with Patrick in November and December last; did not know whether or not that he received the dispatch in cipher from Salem, Oregon, on the 6th of December last. Such a dispatch addressed to the witness was produced, and he was asked to translate it, he replied that he was unable to do so, and the cipher belonged to Patrick and he had no copy; did not know any thing about deposits of \$7,300 in London and San Francisco banks in December last.

C. R. Bellinger, testified that all he knew about the deposit of \$7,300, was that he was notified the money was deposited by New York parties to be used to defray any legal expenses in connection with Watt's case. Witness received the money from New York by express about December. The following diagram was offered in evidence, by Senator Mitchell:

PORTLAND, OREGON, Nov. 23d, 1876. To Gen. Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C.

How many Democratic electors on count and name.

[Signed.] C. B. BELLINGER, Chairman Democratic Committee.

LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House in counting the electoral vote, called John P. Pickett, who produced the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 20, 1876. To John H. Madsen, New Orleans, La.

MY DEAR SIR:—You fully understand the situation; can you not advise with me in relation thereto. Respectfully, (Signed) J. MADSON WELLS.

The witness began a narrative of the circumstances under which he received this letter, but was interrupted on the ground that he was reciting what had been told him by others.

Madsen then identified the letter as written by Wells; knew Wells and Anderson twenty years; in conversation with Wells he said he had confidence in witness and instructed him what to do; frequent interviews with Wells and Anderson during the same time as was ascertained on the subject matter but declined to disclose it.

Several papers from the committee were shown the witness, which he recognized as genuine, including the correspondence of Wells and Anderson.

The following memoranda was read: For \$100,000 the vote of Louisiana can be secured to Tilden and Hendricks; manipulation must be done by me, and as far as possible to protect the members of the Returning Board who may favor such result. It may be necessary to elect two or three members of the board to elect two or three; details to be agreed upon, and money to be paid in installments, say one-fourth when the fifth member is elected, one-fourth when one member resigns, one-fourth when another member resigns with another elected in his place, and one-fourth when another member resigns with another elected in his place, and the balance of one-fourth to be paid when the certificates are given.

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